

Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission:
Department of Parks & Recreation Regional Headquarters

MIHP # PG: 68-101

6600 Kenilworth Avenue
Riverdale, Prince George's County, MD

Constructed in 1967

Public Access

The M-NCPPC office building is located in Riverdale, Maryland along Kenilworth Avenue. Designed by local architect Edwin Ball, the building was erected in 1967. In elevation, the pristine parallelepiped features the strong horizontal rhythms and floor divisions, as well as the minimalist "structural decor" characteristic of suburban office structures in the "Late International Style" or "Miesian style." The M-NCPPC office building is three stories in height, with a partial basement, a flat roof, and a rectangular footprint. The plan is logical and uncluttered, and the interior finishes are minimalist but refined. The layout of the upper office floors is dictated by the presence of a striking "ring" corridor, which is fully glazed. Despite a limited construction budget, both the inside and outside detailing have considerable merit. The principal materials used in the construction are prefabricated concrete, concrete, marble, stone, metal, and glass. The exterior appears more monumental than its actual dimensions and triggers a powerful, yet subtle, visual impact due to its simplicity, elegance, harmonious proportions, and impression of lightness. The M-NCPPC building falls under criterion C in that it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Modern Movement in Maryland.

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission Regional Headquarters Building for Prince George's County falls under criterion C in that it

embodies the distinctive characteristics of the modern movement in Maryland. In addition, the structure is innovative in its design and was highly progressive, considering the conservative climate within the County. The property also falls under the applicable exception G since it is less than fifty years old, but has exceptional significance.

In 1965, the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) hired Edwin F. Ball to design a new office building for its Prince George's County headquarters. Here, this little known but talented local practitioner, who firmly believed in the tenets of the Modern Movement -- geometrical interplay of large, unadorned masses; transparency and refined minimalism; simplified and logical circulation patterns; use of industrial materials in an energy efficient fashion; celebration of structural elements -- produced his most remarkable work. With regard to Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, and other suburban locales in Maryland, the M-NCPPC building is one of the most visually arresting and elegant adaptations of high-end corporate design. The design is characteristic of the Late International Style and the "less is more" aesthetic promoted by Ludwig Mies Van der Rohe. (The only other buildings within the County exemplifying these characteristics are the Volkswagen building in Landover by Mills, Petticord, and Mills and the Maryland Executive Office Building in College Park designed by Cohen Haft.) The interaction between its pristine mass and the site is also particularly successful. The fact that such a progressive design was commissioned by an agency with major planning prerogatives in a county known for its aesthetic conservatism is also of great significance. The building has experienced few alterations, and is well maintained.

The following National Register of Historic Places form was prepared for inventory documentation purposes only; the property has not been nominated to the National Register.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission: Department of Parks & Recreation Regional Headquarters

other names _____

2. Location

street & number 6600 Kenilworth Avenue ☐ not for publication

city or town Riverdale ☐ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Prince George's code 033 zip code 20727-1314

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☐ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ Determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

buildings

sites

structures

objects

1

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**6. Function or Use****Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Government/Government Office

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Government/Government Office

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Modern Movement/International Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Concrete and glass

roof Other: tar, gravel

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

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Name of Property

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Prince George's, Maryland

County and State

Description Summary:

The M-NCPPC office building is located in Riverdale, Maryland along Kenilworth Avenue. Designed by local architect Edwin Ball, the building was erected in 1967. In elevation, the pristine parallelepiped features the strong horizontal rhythms and floor divisions, as well as the minimalist "structural decor" characteristic of suburban office structures in the "Late International Style" or "Miesian style." The M-NCPPC office building is three stories in height, with a partial basement, a flat roof, and a rectangular footprint. The plan is logical and uncluttered, and the interior finishes are minimalist but refined. The layout of the upper office floors is dictated by the presence of a striking "ring" corridor, which is fully glazed. Despite a limited construction budget, both the inside and outside detailing have considerable merit. The principal materials used in the construction are prefabricated concrete, concrete, marble, stone, metal, and glass. The exterior appears more monumental than its actual dimensions and triggers a powerful, yet subtle, visual impact due to its simplicity, elegance, harmonious proportions, and impression of lightness. The M-NCPPC building falls under criterion C in that it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Modern Movement in Maryland.

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General Description:

Landscape and Setting

The M-NCPPC office building is located in Riverdale, Maryland along Kenilworth Avenue. Designed by local architect Edwin Ball, the building was erected in 1967. The surrounding area is developed with suburban style single-family homes as well as structures for commercial and office purposes. Kenilworth Avenue (State Route 201) is a major thoroughfare through the Region, connecting to both the Capital Beltway (I-495) and the Baltimore-Washington Parkway (MD-295). The Northeast Branch of the Anacostia River abuts the northwest side of the parcel on which the M-NCPPC building stands. The site was originally bordered on the northwest by the Elk Club property and on the northeast by a heavily wooded area.

The M-NCPPC building is situated in a natural setting and is set back 257.8 feet from the front property line along Kenilworth Avenue, providing a large, heavily planted space to the front of the structure. In the center of this area, near the street, sits a low, black sign identifying the structure. The sign is elegant and simple in its design; it is original to the property and was designed by Ball. The original site plan shows a variety of trees in the planted area in front of the structure including maple, birch, oak, poplar and cedar trees. The trees are now fully mature. In addition, there is a small storage shed housing mechanical equipment at the northeast corner of the building. A four-foot wide sidewalk lines the front of the property. A one-way, U-shaped driveway approaches the building with parking lots for employees on either side of the building. In addition, there is a visitor lot at the southwest corner of the structure. The placement of this lot is peripheral to the structure, and thus does not detract from the natural environment to the front and rear of the building.

Since the late 1960s, and especially since the arrival of Metro in College Park, significant growth has occurred in the vicinity of the M-NCPPC property. In the late 1990s, significant work was completed to the segment of Kenilworth Avenue north of Paint Branch Parkway to transform it into a high-speed roadway. At the time of construction, Kenilworth Avenue had a median, although there are notes on the working drawings for the M-NCPPC building that this median was scheduled for removal. Kenilworth Avenue no longer has this median. Otherwise, the portion of Kenilworth between Paint Branch Parkway and MD-410 (the East-West Highway) has not been altered.

Detailed Description

The M-NCPPC office building is three stories in height, with a partial basement and a flat roof. It has a rectangular footprint and is situated so that the main façade faces southeast. In total the building is 33 feet high, 180 feet long, and 60 feet wide and measures 30,100 square feet, including the basement and circulation areas.

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The composition of the facades and layout of plans are dictated by the regular placement of structural columns in concrete, which are square, one-foot wide, and spaced twenty-four feet apart.

A low stone wall creates a podium surrounding the three-story M-NCPPC building and provides space for plantings around the base of the building. In elevation, the pristine parallelepiped features the strong horizontal rhythms and floor divisions, as well as the minimalist "structural decor" characteristic of suburban office structures in the "Late International Style" or "Miesian style."¹ The plans for these styles of structures are logical and uncluttered; interior finishes are minimalist but refined. The interior layout of the upper office floors is dictated by the presence of an unusual "ring" corridor, which is fully glazed. Despite a limited construction budget, both the inside and outside detailing have considerable merit. Working drawings, completed in August of 1965, provide detailed information regarding the landscaping, construction materials and methods, as well as the name of engineers and draftsmen involved in the project.

Because the structure is amply set back from Kenilworth Avenue, sits on a "podium", and features a marked projection between the "public" level and the two office floors above, the exterior appears more monumental than its actual dimensions. The principal materials used in the construction are prefabricated concrete, concrete, marble, stone, metal, and glass. A rubble fieldstone planter filled with shrubbery frames the base of the building, creating a three-foot stone wall around the perimeter of the structure. The wall is five feet from the base of the structure (on the first level). The exterior triggers a powerful, yet subtle, visual impact due to its simplicity, elegance, harmonious proportions, and impression of lightness.

Facades

Southeast and northwest facades are on the long sides of the parallelepiped, northeast and southwest elevations on the shorter ones. All are practically identical, with slight variations.

Southeast Elevation (front façade)

The southeast facade facing Kenilworth Avenue was designed as the main elevation, and conveys a powerful but inviting sense of procession and entrance. It is set back from the street nearly 300 feet. Two slender aluminum rails frame a wide, central staircase, comprised of five concrete open riser steps. It leads from the drive to two sets of glazed double doors placed at the center of the structural bays. The rubble stone podium/planter is four feet tall.

The enclosure of the first level is set back from that of the cantilevered upper floors five feet and is comprised of marble veneer panels at each end, creating a strong corner definition, and clear glass set in metal window

¹ "Miesian is acknowledged as a nomenclature in Marcus Whiffen's popular manual, American Architecture Since 1780. A Guide to the Styles (Cambridge, Mass, 1981), 250-255.

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frames. Glass panes measure eight by ten feet each. Topped by concrete fascia, the two-way waffle slab, which composes the flooring system throughout the entire building, projects out, creating a rich three-dimensional effect and allowing for overhead lights to be placed in the underside coffers. The resulting "dentiled" banding creates a crisp, quasi-classical, horizontal division from the projecting upper floors. Its exposed concrete has a particularly refined texture and color, conferred by its sandblasted, white cement aggregate. Consisting of an orthogonal grid of closely spaced beams, the waffle slab is able to carry heavier loads and to span longer distances than flat slabs. It not only helps reduce the amount of concrete without compromising structural strength but also allows for a more flexible and uncluttered interior layout.

The second floor is comprised of a curtain wall window, made entirely of Solarbronze tinted glass separated by projected metal mullions, placed at six-foot intervals. Contrasting concrete banding, with a lower course concealing the waffle slab and a slightly projecting upper course, clearly separates the second and third floors. The same elevation is repeated on the third floor. The two-story curtain wall of Solarbronze Glass helps keep heat out of the building. As the cantilevered space is used as ring corridor, movements of office workers and the interior railing can be seen from the outside.²

Northeast Elevation

The rubble stone podium continues at the base at the same height along the entire perimeter of the structure. Similar to the main façade, the first floor level is set back from the upper levels and has marble veneer panels separated by three concrete columns. This façade also has the same waffle slab and layers of concrete fascia as the main façade, which marks a clear horizontal division between the first and second levels. The second level façade is comprised of a curtain wall window. The windows, made with Solarbronze Glass, are encased in metal window frames. There is another layer of concrete fascia between the second and third floors, and the façade at the third level is identical to the second floor. There is no entrance on either the northeast or southwest sides of the structure.

Northwest Elevation

The northwest elevation is nearly identical to the southeast elevation. This is the back of the building, but still has a central entrance door. Instead of stairs leading to the entrance, there is a walkway and ramp leading from the visitors' parking lot to this entrance. The ramp allows for handicap accessibility to the building, since the main entrance is only accessible via stairs. In addition, the ramp has an aluminum railing similar to the railing used on the interior corridors, stairwells, and the front entry stairs.

² Interior movements can only be seen when the viewer is near the structure. The bronze tint of the "Solarbronze" glass prevents interior movement from being viewed from a distance.

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Southwest Elevation

The southwest elevation is identical to the northeast elevation.

Interiors

Repeated on all three floors, the central core of the building is formed by a staircase, an elevator shaft, restrooms, and janitor closets. The walls along all the circulation areas are brick-covered. The main stair, (originally free standing and now surrounded by walls)³ is made of polished aggregate concrete steps, which have angled risers and aluminum railings. Above the staircase there is a grid of nine skylights (each measuring 2' 6-1/4") that naturally illuminates the stairs by a shaft of light. Fire stairs are located on the corners of the building on the west side. The hearing room on the first floor, as well as the administrative and managerial offices on the upper floors, had modern furnishings.

First Floor

The plans show that the first floor originally contained the general office, vestibule, lobby, restrooms, hearing room, three stairwells, and a small storage closet off of the hearing room. A display wall spans the main lobby space, directing the viewer to the circulation hallway on the south side (left turn) or the hearing room on the north side (right turn).

The first floor contains the large hearing room, which is primarily used for Commission meetings including the Planning Commission and Zoning Board. Measuring 62x48 feet, the hearing room is mainly used for council and committee meetings and can comfortably seat 100 people. The hearing room has a sunken central space, allowing for the provision of closets along the sides of this sunken space. This central space is where the meetings are held, with the officers sitting at the front of the room, and any visitors and guests in chairs. The room was designed with a custom made walnut table—no longer in place—at which the Commission or Council members sat. Surrounding the main meeting, sunken space, were railings separating this space from the circulation areas of the room. The railing had a corresponding track on the ceiling that allowed for curtains to be drawn, thus completely separating the two functions.

Second Floor

³ Originally the wall defining the front entry hall was decorated with a mural and had a bench on the back side of it, thereby allowing the staircase to be independent of walls on three sides. This open area was later filled to meet the demands of needed office space.

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The second and third floors were mainly reserved for office space and conference rooms and were not intended for general public access. The stairwell to reach these floors is past the receptionist desk, thus requiring all guests and visitors to first check in before entering the private work and office space. The plans for the building show that the second floor originally contained nine offices, two storage rooms, one switchboard, one janitor's closet, one men's and one women's restroom, one printing room, one conference room, and four large drafting rooms.

The second and third floors still contain office space and conference rooms, but the original partitioning has been rearranged to allow for additional office space. The original plan for the second floor contained only nine offices, but due to growth in the department, additional partitioning allowed for more "cubicle-style" offices to exist. A continuous, fully glazed corridor forms a circulation ring around the office spaces, serving as an insulator in the winter and a cooling zone in the summer. In addition, a transverse corridor connects the southeast (front) façade to the rear of the building. This corridor is situated just slightly south of the centerline of the building.

On either side of the transverse corridor are the primary office spaces. To the north is a large office area containing the main work areas. To the south is a smaller office area containing managerial and administrative spaces. The offices are separated by non-load bearing partition walls, providing flexibility in their layout. The floor to window glass panes allow borrowed light to enter the main office space. The ceiling is formed of pan slabs. Many of the offices contain louvered glass walls that separate them from the exterior corridor. The doors to the individual offices are located to the interior of the workspace. There is a single entryway from the transverse corridor to both the main work area and to the administrative space. The only other doors off of the exterior or transverse corridor are for the restrooms, storage closets, and janitor's closet.

Third Floor Plan

The layout of the third floor plan is identical to that of the second floor, with a similar placement of the peripheral and transverse corridors and distribution of office space. Working drawings show that the third floor originally contained sixteen offices, one board room, one janitor's closet, one set of restrooms for both men and women, one coat room, one large drafting room, one library, and a conference room.

Basement Plan

The basement of the M-NCPPC building includes the boiler room, the elevator equipment room and storage space. It does not include any workspace and offices. The basement does not have the same footprint as the rest of the structure. It exists only below the southern half of the structure.

Outbuildings on the Property

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The only outbuilding on the property is a cubicle located diagonally across the northeast corner of the M-NCPPC building, measuring 21' x 36'. The outbuilding encases the HVAC system as well as the garbage containers. Designed by Edwin Ball as a complement to the main building, this inconspicuous outbuilding is an elegantly detailed, abstract cube of perforated beige brick.

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☒ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1967

Significant Dates

1967

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation**Architect/Builder**

Edwin Ball

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☒ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository: University Of Maryland, School of Architecture, Planning & Preservation

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Summary Statement of Significance:

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission Regional Headquarters Building for Prince George's County falls under criterion C in that it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the modern movement in Maryland. In addition, the structure is innovative in its design and was highly progressive, considering the conservative climate within the County. It embodies the evolution of a planning institution of utmost importance for the Maryland suburbs of Washington, D.C. The property also falls under the applicable exception G since it is less than fifty years old, but has exceptional significance.

In 1965, the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) hired Edwin F. Ball to design a new office building for its Prince George's County headquarters. Here, this little known but talented local practitioner, who firmly believed in the tenets of the Modern Movement -- geometrical interplay of large, unadorned masses; transparency and refined minimalism; simplified and logical circulation patterns; use of industrial materials in an energy efficient fashion; celebration of structural elements -- produced his most remarkable work. With regard to Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, and other suburban locales in Maryland, the M-NCPPC building is one of the most visually arresting and elegant adaptations of high-end corporate design. The design is characteristic of the Late International Style and the "less is more" aesthetic promoted by Ludwig Mies Van der Rohe. (The only other buildings within the County exemplifying these characteristics are the Volkswagen building in Landover by Mills, Petticord, and Mills and the Maryland Executive Office Building in College Park designed by Cohen Haft.) The interaction between its pristine mass and the site is also particularly successful. The fact that such a progressive design was commissioned by an agency with major planning prerogatives in a county known for its aesthetic conservatism is also of great significance. The building has experienced few alterations, and is well maintained.

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Resource History and Historic Context:

In the 1960s, Riverdale was beginning to experience increased suburban growth in both its residential and commercial areas. The land surrounding the M-NCPPC site was primarily rural in nature. There were few other structures along the Kenilworth Avenue corridor in 1965, but by 1970 the area had begun to develop as a major office and commercial thoroughfare.

The M-NCPPC office building is set back from Kenilworth Avenue. It is located in a serene setting amongst a wooded lot. The site has convenient access, via Kenilworth Avenue, to the Baltimore-Washington Parkway, the Capital Beltway, and East-West Highway (State Route 410). Kenilworth Avenue is the primary connector between the historic city of Bladensburg and the New Deal community of Greenbelt. Greenbelt Park, the largest park in Prince George's County, is thus easily accessible from the M-NCPPC building.

The rear façade of the M-NCPPC property faces the flood plain of the Northeast Branch of the Anacostia River (it is part of the Anacostia River Park), which rendered the land very affordable and allowed M-NCPPC to purchase a large parcel. The datum of the stone wall podium was calculated to counteract the worst possible floods of the river. Architect John Corkhill, a former employee of Edwin Ball, noted that one such flood did occur when the building was just completed and the water reached the entrance level, without overflowing.⁴ In addition to its low cost, the selection of a well-preserved natural setting seems a logical choice for M-NCPPC, since one of the main functions of this agency is to manage the extensive public park system of Maryland's Washington suburbs. There are few other modern buildings within close proximity to the M-NCPPC building, and none are as finely detailed and well preserved. Ball designed another office building on the opposite side of Kenilworth Avenue and slightly further north (6715 Kenilworth Avenue).

The M-NCPPC structure is located between other commercial and office properties along the east side of Kenilworth. The property is bordered on the north by the Hyattsville Elks Club and on the south by various medical offices. It faces a suburban residential community dating between 1940 and 1960 that demonstrates little or no modern influences.

Today, the M-NCPPC building provides office space for employees who manage the park and recreation sites and facilities within Prince George's County. The building houses over fifty employees including the Director of Parks and Recreation, the Engineering Branch, Public Affairs, Credit Union, and Legal Counsel.

Relation to other properties of its type in Prince George's County

⁴ Corkhill, John. Interview with Isabelle Gournay. February 2003.

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The M-NCPPC building should be viewed in relation to other examples of modern architecture within Prince George's County. In the 1960s, the County was shaped by political, social, and cultural forces markedly different from those driving architectural design in the other "branch" of M-NCPPC, Montgomery County. The climate in Prince George's County was much more conservative and not conducive to modern design, while Montgomery County was more fertile ground for modern architecture.

The first major modernization campaign with an architectural impact on Prince George's County was the construction of the new town of Greenbelt (first phase completed 1937). However, this federal initiative did not reflect the attitude and taste of local politicians, developers, and landowners. Access to public commissions for progressive architects was made difficult by local conservatism and the latent corruption nurtured by many local and state elected officials. After World War II, the difficulty in escaping tradition and parochialism was revealed in church design as well as in residential subdivisions.

Working from Mount Rainier and Hyattsville, respectively, two architecture firms captured the majority of the local market, Walton and Madden, and the firm founded by Paul Kea, whose designs for buildings and schools were the first to break the county's conservative mold.⁵ But the Colonial Revival still had its intractable proponents. When *Potomac Valley Architect*, the journal of the local chapter of the AIA, decided to devote its July/August 1968 issue to "contemporary" design in Prince George's County, it received very few submissions (mostly from Ball and Kea), leading the editor to denounce the apathy of local firms and their lack of active support for the modernist cause.⁶

Nonetheless, at least one significant pocket of modernism took shape in the early 1960s just west of the intersection between Adelphi Road and East-West Highway (410) in Hyattsville, a couple of miles from the M-NCPPC building. Around Prince George's Plaza, a large shopping mall, and Prince George's Center, an office complex, both built by out-of-the county developers and designed by well-known New York architects (Lathrop Douglas and Edward Durrell Stone, respectively) gravitated a number of churches, a library, a community center, and a printing plant.

Background information on events & development of the property

The General Assembly of Maryland created the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission in 1927 as a bi-county agency (including both Montgomery and Prince George's Counties). At that time, its property totaled 1,001 square miles. Housed in various locations, including the Calvert Mansion in Riverdale

⁵ Walton and Madden was accredited by the Archdiocese of Washington and monopolized the local market for Catholic Church construction. The St. Ambrose Church in Cheverly (c. 1961) is a prominent example of modern church construction. AIA records cite Edwin Ball as the architect of St. Ambrose, although the blueprints of the church cite Walton & Madden. It is unclear what the exact relationship between Ball and Walton & Madden was on this project.

⁶ "Prince George's County, Maryland" *Potomac Valley Architect*, July-August 1968, no page.

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Park (also known as Riversdale), the Commission served three major functions: "the preparation, adoption, and from time to time amendment or extension of the General Plan for the physical development of the Maryland-Washington Regional District; the acquisition, development, operation, and maintenance of a public park system; and in Prince George's County only, the operation of the entire County public recreation program."⁷

In 1954, M-NCPPC was divided into two entities: Montgomery County and Prince George's County. The Montgomery County Planning Commission eventually moved to Georgia Avenue and Spring Street in Silver Spring, while the Montgomery County Parks Department relocated to Sligo Boulevard in Silver Spring. The Prince George's County Commission first relocated to the Riversdale Mansion on Calvert Road. As the Commission outgrew this space, the Planning Department eventually relocated to offices in Upper Marlboro, Maryland, while the Parks and Recreation Department moved into the new facility at 6600 Kenilworth Avenue. A bi-county department still exists to manage and coordinate efforts throughout the region. The bi-county office, after the split, moved to the former Parkland School on Riggs Road, and is now located in the 6611 Kenilworth Avenue office building.⁸ While the Montgomery County branch manages parks only, the organization in Prince George's county is also in charge of recreation.⁹

In Prince George's County, it was highly unusual for an uncompromising proponent of modernism like Edwin Ball to be commissioned for such a prominent project. William Stevens, the head of the Prince George's County M-NCPPC at the time, admired Ball's 1957 Greenhome and O'Mara building on Kenilworth Avenue, and wanted a design in a similar vein. Stevens made the courageous decision to hire Edwin Ball over a larger, more "politically astute," but less stylistically radical architectural office.¹⁰

The Building

As Prince George's County experienced major demographic growth in the 1960s, the M-NCPPC was extending its reach and needed additional office space. Program requirements for its new building grew from 10,000 to 20,000 square feet, and finally entailed 30,000 square feet. This final figure led to the adoption of a three-story layout. As built, the structure has 30,100 square foot of total enclosed space, including the basement. Its cost was \$700,000 (\$23 per square foot), respecting budgetary requirements.¹¹

The placement of the building 250 feet back from the southbound lane of Kenilworth Avenue, backed by the Anacostia River, was carefully determined. The parcel consisted of over five acres of relatively flat land.

⁷ Berger, Riverdale Historical Society.

⁸ During the 1980s, the M-NCPPC expanded into the building located at 6611 Kenilworth Avenue.

⁹ The Montgomery County Government handles the Recreation department.

¹⁰ According to John Corkhill, when Ball's design was submitted to M-NCPPC members, commissioner Louise Cosca was revolted, demanding a proper "colonial building" that was more consistent with established County taste.

¹¹ John Corkhill, interviewed by Isabelle Gournay, December 2002.

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Mature trees were preserved to the greatest extent possible. A picturesque front lawn was planted with a variety of oaks, maples, and poplars.

The builder for the project was J.A. Scheibel. He was the lowest bidder, but was also an M-NCPPC commissioner for Prince George's County.¹² The masonry contractor was A. Myron Cowell, Inc.

Ball persuaded the client not to place the HVAC system on the rooftop but to conceal it, as well as the garbage, behind an elegantly detailed, abstract cube of perforated beige brick, set back from the façade on the northeast corner of the building.

The M-NCPPC building was an innovative structure in many ways, but especially in the manner it catered to handicapped accessibility. One of the commissioners, Mr. Pyles, required the use of a wheelchair and there is a handicapped ramp along the rear façade, concealed by the stone wall, leading to the rear entrance. In addition, the bathrooms, especially because of their large doors, are more accessible than most restrooms built at the same time, although they do not comply with current ADA requirements.

Biographical information on persons associated with the property

Edwin Francis Ball was born in Washington, D.C. in 1927 and died in Cheverly, Maryland in 1987. Hardly remembered today, he was the epitome of the post-war "suburban architect," serving his community with devotion and talent.

In 1952, Ball received his Bachelor of Architecture from Catholic University where, as a respected practitioner, he later served on design juries. Under the leadership of progressive critics like Joseph Miller (1918-, B. Arch, Catholic U., 1938), the Catholic University program trained such open-minded proponents of modern architecture as Jack C. Cohen (b.1924, B.S. Architectural Engineering, 1949) and his long time and talented employee Allen Emmons (B. Arch, 1955), Ronald Senseman (1934-2000) and James Francis Hilleary (b.1924, B. Arch, 1950). In addition to Denis W. Madden (b.1921-B. Arch, 1943) and John M. Walton (b.1912- B. Arch, 1935), other graduates very active in Prince George's and Montgomery Counties included Benjamin Elliott (b.1920- B. Arch, 1948), Terry Horowitz (1933, B.Arch, 1955) and John Samperton (b.1923, B.Arch, 1940).

After having worked in various local offices, Edwin Ball established his private practice in January 1956 in Bladensburg, gaining AIA membership in 1961. His office was in a small Cape Cod house at 5619 Annapolis Road (at the corner of 56th Place); he transformed the façade on the main artery, adding more glazing and an elegant address sign, which still exists. Ball was registered in the States of Maryland and Virginia, as well as in the District of Columbia. His career was spent designing schools, churches, commercial buildings, and a few custom-built houses, mostly in Prince George's County, with a few commissions in Washington, D.C. and

¹² Ibid.

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Northern Virginia. As a "generalist," he fulfilled the pressing demands resulting from increased suburban growth and modernization.

According to architect John Corkhill, who worked for him from 1952 to 1967, Ball had "a terrific sense of humor" and was an avid book collector, but he was neither a good salesman nor a savvy flatterer; additionally, he refused to raise his long-time employees to the rank of partners, thereby hampering his firm's growth.¹³ In order to make sure all of his specifications were met without fail, Ball and the young architects he employed exercised close scrutiny on his projects throughout the construction process. Hence the high quality of workmanship achieved at the M-NCPPC buildings.

Ball was a modernist at heart. For instance, he is known to have visited Taliesin, where he took a number of slides, and he professed a great admiration for Mies van der Rohe, whom he met when the latter lectured at the University of Virginia. Ball refused traditional work; he was not willing to compromise his beliefs to receive more commissions, a courageous, almost reckless position in Prince George's County at the time. According to his daughter Eve Nolan, his ethics were "beyond reproach": unlike many of his local colleagues he did not accept "greasing the palms" of contractors.¹⁴

Edwin Ball was committed to selflessly serving his profession. He was an active member of the Potomac Valley Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, serving as Chairman of the Competition and Awards Committee in 1964, Secretary in 1966, Vice-President in 1967, President in 1968, and Director in 1970. He also served as President of the Maryland Society of Architects, the American Institute of Architects state organization. The Maryland Society of Architects was incorporated in 1973 in an effort to utilize legislative and governmental action within the State to improve the practice of architecture. The Society oversees its three local chapters: Baltimore, Chesapeake Bay, and Potomac Valley. In addition, Ball served five four-year terms on the Maryland State Board of Architectural Review, which he chaired during his second term. Initiated in 1949 and composed of seven members appointed to four-year terms by the Governor, this Board reviews projects for new State buildings, as well as major additions and repairs to existing ones; it also makes recommendations to ensure the practicality and functionality of State buildings. Ball was also an active citizen. He served eight years on the Maryland Bicentennial Commission, assuming chairmanship for part of this time, and was the president of the Hyattsville Civitan Club, located in Riverdale.

¹³ Interview with J. Corkhill. In addition to John Corkhill, Edwin Ball had a number of talented employees for whom he acted as a mentor. Paul J. Clarke became an associate in 1967, then relocated to Annapolis. Pietroski worked in Ball's office before going on to work with Marcel Breuer. David F. Finn, who also received his B. Arch from Catholic University, was an associate of Ball's in 1966 and currently lives in Hyattsville. Other employees included Douglas O'Donnell who was killed in Vietnam, and O'Brien who later worked as a volunteer for Mies van der Rohe.

¹⁴ Eve Nolan, conversation with Isabelle Gournay, January 20, 2002.

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From the late 1960s onward, Edwin Ball developed an expertise in handicap accessibility. He became a vocal advocate of the need to eliminate architectural barriers and served on the Committee that wrote the Prince George's County Handicapped Building Code. He reported on the need for handicapped accessible spaces in the *American Institute of Architects Journal*. He helped implement ADA requirements for Cole Field House at the University of Maryland and for several Metro stations.

The M-NCPPC Building undoubtedly represents Ball's major contribution to modern architecture in the Washington suburbs. He also contributed a group of sixteen modern elementary schools commissioned by his major champion in the public arena, William H. Schmidt, the long-time and powerful superintendent for Prince George's County Board Of Education. They are located in Baden (c.1969, combined with a recreation center) Allenwood (near Oxon Hill), Beacon Heights, Colmar Manor (major addition), Clinton (Walden Woods, c. 1969), District Heights (John H. Baine), Edmonston (major addition), Forestville, Highland Park, New Carrolton (Margaret Brent), Belair in Bowie (Meadowbrook), Mellwood Hills, Laurel (Oaklands), Mount Rainier, Oxon Hill (Owens Road and Valley View), and Seabrook (major addition, c. 1957-58), where he used new, translucent, insulating fiberglass aluminum panels manufactured by Calwell). In addition, Ball designed a small library in Hillcrest Heights on Iverson Street. A very pure and elegant design in the same vein as the M-NCPPC Building, although more opaque, is Ball's one-story Recreation Center for the Tuckahoe Recreation Club in McLean, Virginia.

In the late 1950s and 1960s, only a handful of truly modern single-family homes were built each year in Prince George's County. It is no wonder, then, that Ball received few residential commissions. He designed the only thoroughly non-traditional houses in the white middle-class communities of Cheverly and University Park. In 1969, he was finally able to erect his own home, at 23 Cheverly Circle, in Cheverly, from plans devised over several years. Its simple rectangular mass sheathed in redwood, with extensive glazing, rests on a base of custom-made yellow-beige brick. Despite the fine finish of the materials and elegant proportions, it represented a rather shocking intrusion in a street lined with period homes and Sears houses. A notable feature was a double skylight in the master bathroom.¹⁵ The University Park House was designed for Ball's brother-in-law, Arthur Lohrmann, at 4325 Woodberry Street in University Park (c. 1967). The original natural red brick exterior has now been painted over. Ball designed other modern homes in Prince George's County (Hyattsville, Bladensburg) and Montgomery County (for Mr. and Mrs. Filippo Baldi in Burtonsville and Edward M. Man, Jr. in North Springbrook). He also designed townhouses for Greenbelt Homes, Inc. at the intersection of Laurel Hill and Ridge (c. 1968).

Ball's major commercial projects include an office building for the civil engineering firm of Greenhorne and O'Mara (1957), which was one of the first examples of a minimalist curtain wall and open floor plan in Prince

¹⁵ Initially the house had no draperies on the windows, an issue that "scandalized" the neighbors. Interview with J. Corkhill.

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George's County.¹⁶ His plant and office building for the Wilkins Coffee Company in Landover (c. 1966) was a highly sculptural design in concrete.¹⁷ In Hyattsville, he also transformed a series of houses along Baltimore Avenue into commercial venues by adding transparent, box-like appendages to their fronts.

Importance of the property in architectural history

The M-NCPPC building is significant as an early example of modern, publicly funded architecture in Prince George's County. It also represents one of the most accomplished examples of suburban office design in the entire State of Maryland.

A New Typology: The Suburban Office Building

The 1960s saw the blossoming of the "suburban office campus," a type responding to the "white flight" away from city centers and the overall demographic growth of the suburbs. This trend, which M-NCPPC followed when it decided not to build in a more urbanized portion of Prince George's County, can be easily explained: land was cheap; sites were in close proximity to employees' places of residence; and a pastoral, less polluted, setting was supposed to boost workers' productivity. In the 1960s, as International Style corporate campuses gained media attention, low-rise suburban office buildings sprouted in suburbia. Again, benefits seemed significant. Architects and developers generally faced fewer planning and zoning restrictions than in higher density settings. New labor practices and studies in the psychology of white-collar workers promoted office space in decentralized locations, which were believed to combine efficient labor with the enjoyment of greenery. For many Americans, the alliance between sleek, horizontal architectural lines and a pastoral landscape combined the best of the man-made and natural worlds. In addition, the corporate world regarded "ultra-modern" office design as both visually arresting and functional. Published in 1968, *Office Buildings: An International Survey* states that "over the past ten years or so, the alternative solution of erecting low-rise buildings with no more than three or four stories at the fringe of the town or in the open landscape" had "assumed greater importance."¹⁸

Some of the canonical landmarks of mid-century modernism belong to the suburban office category. The genealogy starts with the ultra-photogenic Technical Center, which Eero Saarinen built for General Motors in Warren, Michigan (1948-56). Many companies followed suit, entrusting internationally-known architects with the design of sleek, flagship suburban headquarters: Connecticut General Life Insurance Company in Bloomfield,

¹⁶ Also named the Celtic Building and published in *Potomac Valley Architect* in July-August 1968), enlarged in 1964 with a symmetrical southern wing, with Mr. Ball moving his office to this addition; at the time of this writing it was vacant and for sale.

¹⁷ Wilkins photographed in *Potomac Valley Architect* 10, March-April 1967

¹⁸ Hohl, Reinhold. *Office Buildings: An International Survey*, 1968, 8.

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Connecticut (Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, c.1957); the Reynolds Metal Company in Detroit, Michigan (Minoru Yamasaki, c. 1959); the Torrington Corporation Machine Building in Torrington, Connecticut (Marcel Breuer and Herbert Beckhard, c. 1962). With Ludwig Mies van der Rohe's administration building for the Ron Bacardi Company near Mexico City (c. 1961), the trend began spreading throughout the world. In Maryland, it is reflected in Donald B. Ratcliffe's corporate headquarters of the Aerospace Division of the Martin Company at Friendship International Airport (c. 1963), which received the Craftsmanship Award from the Building Congress and Exchange of Baltimore in 1962.

The architecture of the suburban office building demonstrated a yearning for transparency, abstraction, and structural expression. Extensive use of glass entailed problematic issues of heat loss and solar gain. To solve such problems at the M-NCPPC building, Ball utilized a special brand called Solarbronze Glass on the second and third stories (the main office stories). Solarbronze Glass was developed in 1959 by the PPG Company to reduce solar heat gain and glare while still allowing for a visible light transmittance of 48%. This glass was widely used in commercial buildings due to its energy efficiency.¹⁹ It should also be noted that peripheral corridors are a rare occurrence in office design.²⁰

In Prince George's County, examples of modernist suburban office buildings are relatively few. In addition to Ball's already mentioned building for Greenhorne and O'Mara, two structures erected prior to the M-NCPPC building deserve attention and protection. The Executive Office Building at 7100 Baltimore Avenue in College Park, designed by Cohen, Haft and Associates (c. 1964), had an entirely glazed northern facade. The spectacular Volkswagen Administrative Offices and Warehouse at 9300 George Palmer Highway in Landover, Maryland (1965), designed by Toronto architect Leon Safrata, in association with the D.C. firm of Mills, Petticord, and Mills boasted a Japanese garden, complete with a pond and bridge.²¹ The concrete portico and formal steps place this building in the category described by Whiffen as "New Formalism."²²

From the 1970s onward, suburban office building construction evolved along two tectonic and stylistic lines, both found in Prince George's County. The first, exemplified by the M-NCPPC building, is generated by the use of a glass curtain wall and stresses horizontality; the second, as seen in the Hyattsville Municipal Building

¹⁹ The Manufacturer also offered a "Solar Gray" product that had similar glare and solar heat gain benefits but had a gray tint instead of a bronze tint.

²⁰ Designed by John Portman, the Charles A. Dana Arts Center (1965) at Agnes Scott College in Decatur, Georgia uses a similar circulation pattern.

²¹ Leon Safrata was the architectural consultant to Volkswagen of America. The Volkswagen Administrative Offices building won the Biennial Award for Excellence in Architecture from the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade in 1969, and was highlighted in issues of *Fortune* magazine (September 1966) and by Washington Post critic Wolf Van Eckardt in *A Place to Live*. A beautiful series of photographs by Gottscho Schlesinger is preserved at the Library of Congress and can be consulted through the American memory website.

²² Whiffen, *American Architecture*, 256-262.

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(Kea, Shaw, Grimm, and Crichton, 1968) plays on vertical rhythms produced by the assembly of opaque of prefabricated panels.

The M-NCPPC Building

When the M-NCPPC building was constructed, it was along a relatively undeveloped Kenilworth Avenue. The building had the benefit of a pristine natural setting along a small, local street. Today, this is not the case. Kenilworth Avenue is now a major thoroughfare, housing an abundance of commercial and office buildings. Subsequent development along Kenilworth did not sustain the trend started with Ball's M-NCPPC building. Undistinguished medical and commercial office buildings now encroach upon the M-NCPPC building's setting.

The M-NCPPC building is notable as an office space that is well utilized and well liked by the employees who use it daily. The building is still extremely well maintained.²³ The building has always been very photogenic, especially in foreshortened views. Both the massing of the building and the entrance stairs are reminiscent of Crown Hall at the Illinois Institute of Technology (designed by Mies van der Rohe).

The M-NCPPC building received an award at the Seventh Biennial Award program for architecture from the Potomac Valley Chapter of the AIA. The award was co-sponsored by the Prince George's County Chamber of Commerce and the judges were Edward Knowles, Charles Moore, and Charles Gwathmey. Other awards were given to Chapman and Miller's Prince George's Plaza Community Center and the National Agricultural Library.

²³ The Architectural Supervisor for the Prince George's County M-NCPPC, Manmohan Dhar, stated that the air-conditioning system had to be replaced but structurally the building required little maintenance other than routine repairs, such as painting or window replacement.

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Schwartz, Vilen (Architect, Prince George's County Dept. of Parks and Recreation, 6600 Kenilworth Avenue, Riverdale, MD 20737-0707, Telephone: 301-699-2540, E-mail address: vschwartz@pgparks.com). Interview with Stephanie Ryberg, December 2002.

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.98

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	Zone	Easting	Northing

3	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	Zone	Easting	Northing

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dr. Isabelle Gournay, Stephanie Ryberg, and Dr. Mary Corbin Sies
Organization University of Maryland, School of Architecture, Planning & Preservation date 1-31-05
street & number School of Architecture, University of Maryland telephone 301-405-6284
city or town College Park state Maryland zip code 20742

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Department of Parks & Recreation
street & number 6600 Kenilworth Avenue telephone 301-454-1740
city or town Riverdale state Maryland zip code 20727-1314

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary of the M-NCPPC property is consistent with the property defined as parcel #23, tax map #42 in Prince George's County, Maryland.

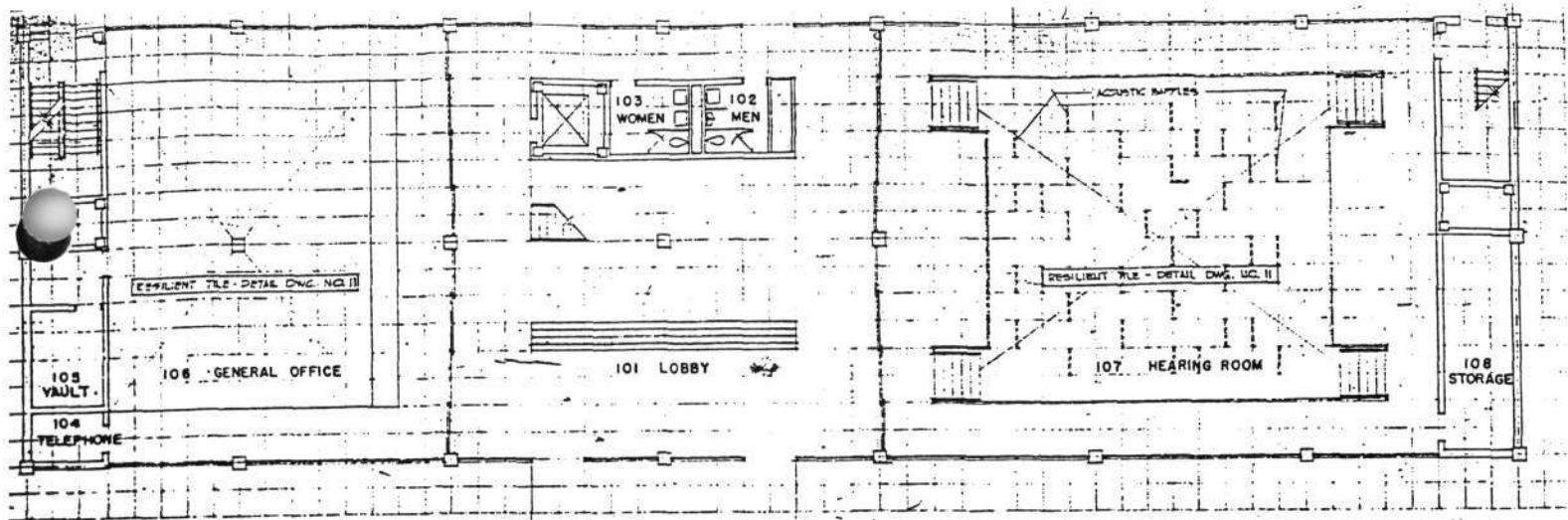
Boundary Justification:

The boundaries of the property have not changed since the period of significance and are therefore the same as the historical boundaries of the property.



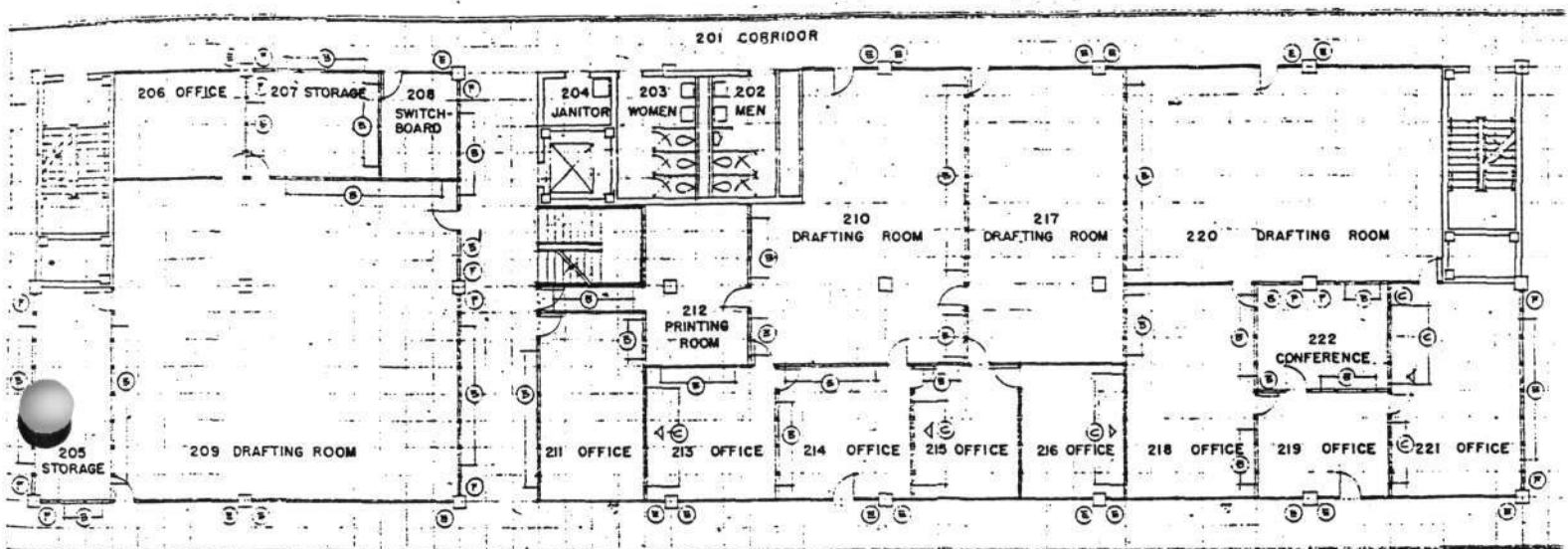
Plate 2
M-NCPPC
Riverdale, Prince George's County, MD
Aerial photograph of M-NCPPC building.
Available on-line at: www.mapquest.com

PG-68-101



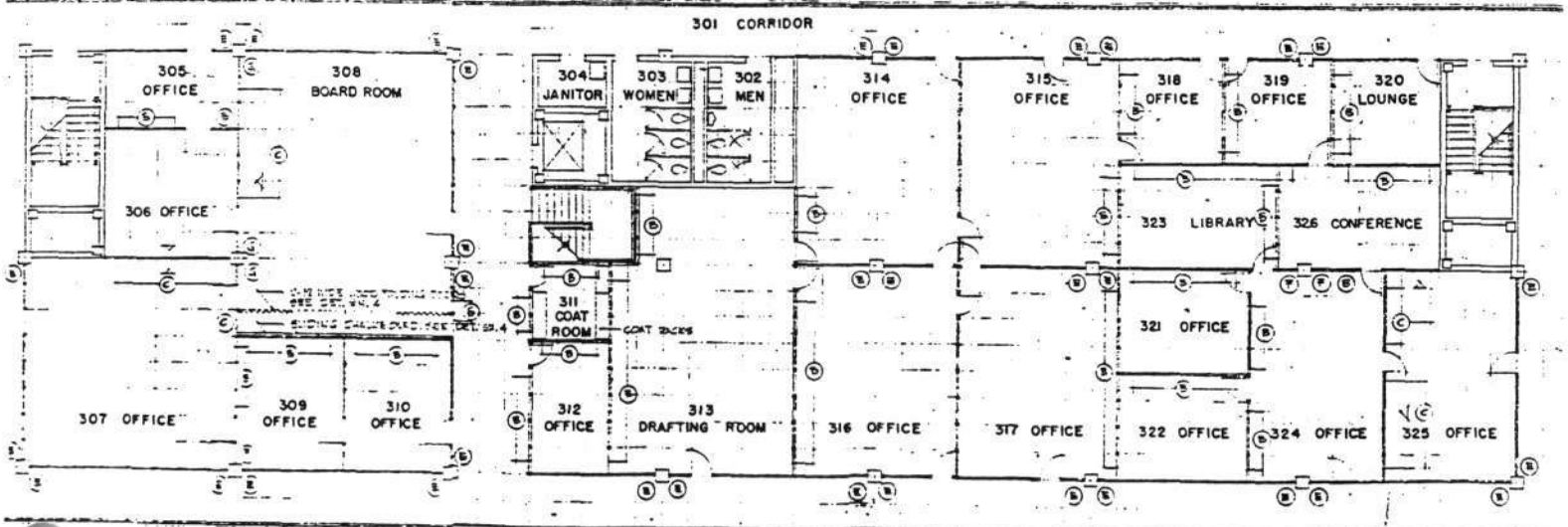
5th FLOOR PLAN

A.S. 1/8" = 1'-0"



2nd FLOOR PLAN & PARTITION LAYOUT

A.S. 1/8" = 1'-0"



3rd FLOOR PLAN & PARTITION LAYOUT

A.S. 1/8" = 1'-0"

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Plate 3

M-NCPPC

Riverdale, Prince George's County, MD

First, second, and third floor plans from original blueprints.

Source: Ball, Edwin F. *Blueprints for the Maryland-National Capitol Park and Planning Commission, Riverdale, MD*. 1965.

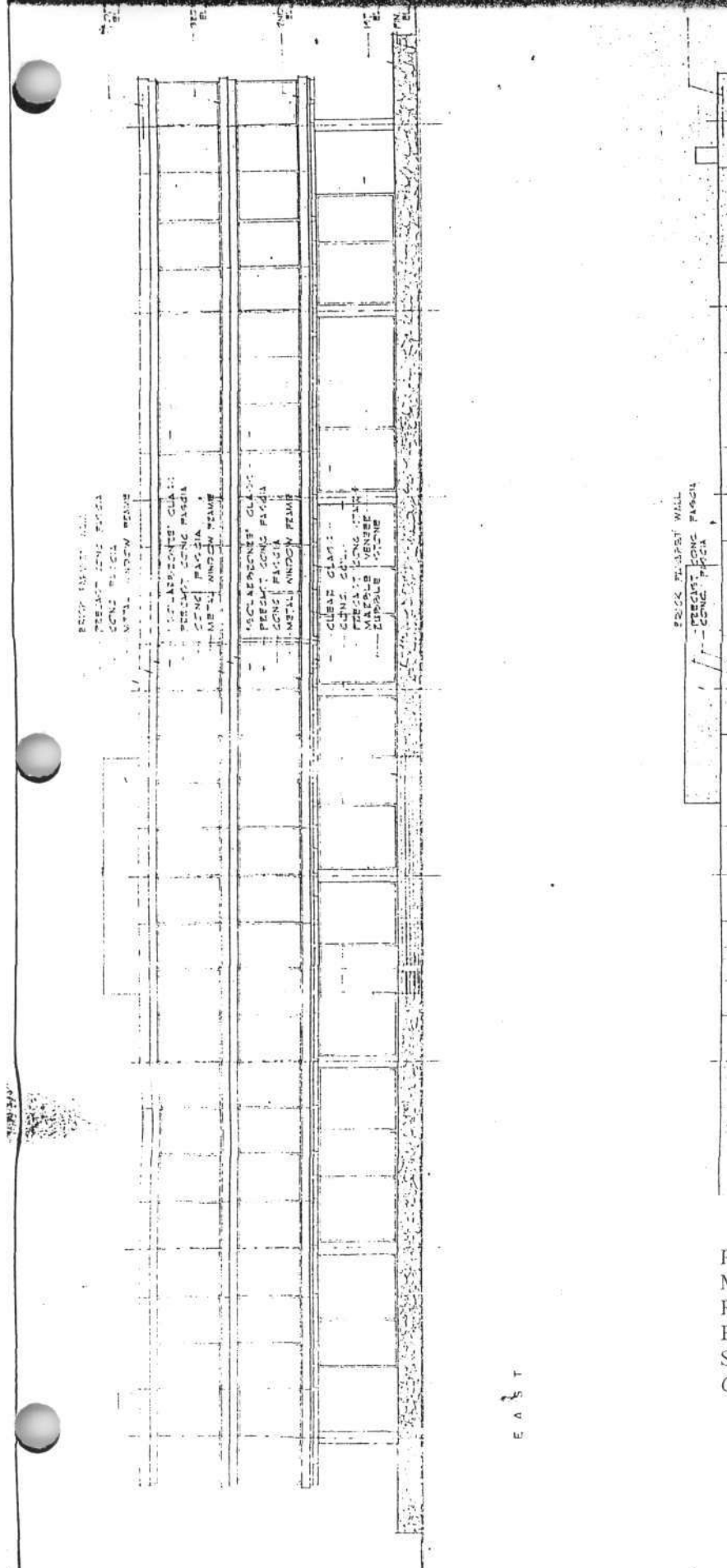


Plate 4
 M-NCPPC
 Riverdale, Prince George's County, MD
 East elevation (front façade).
 Source: Ball, Edwin F. *Blueprints for the Maryland-National Capitol Park and Planning Commission, Riverdale, MD, 1965.*

P6:68-101

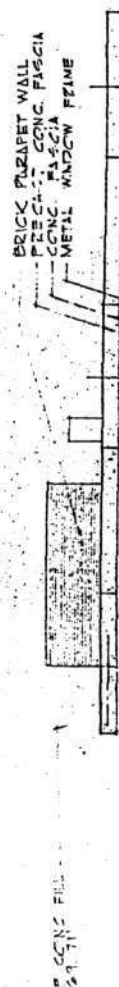
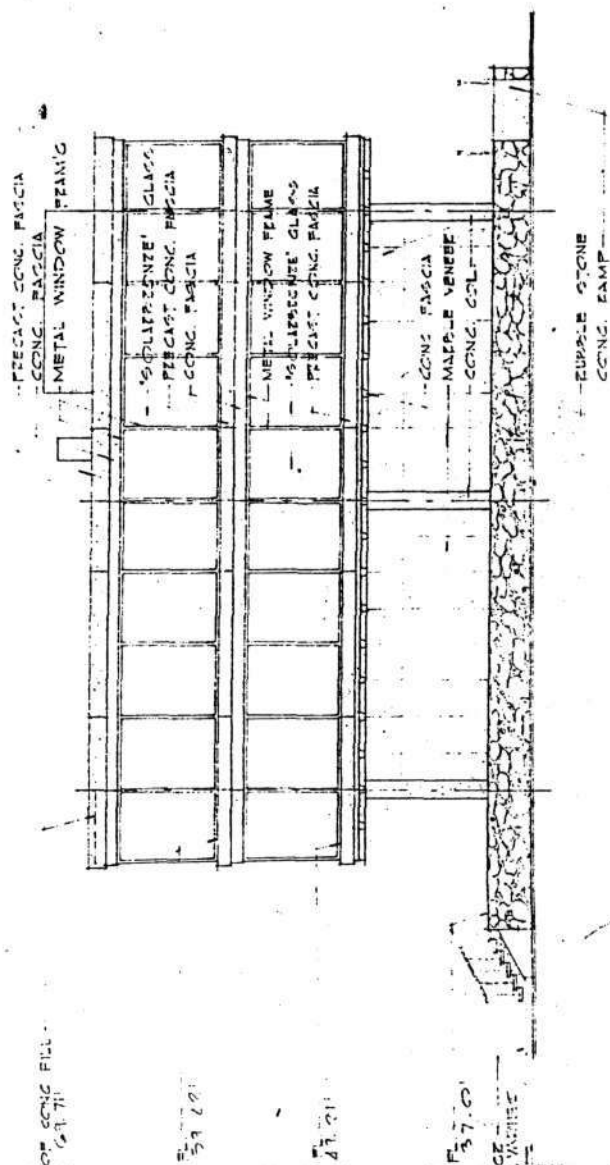


Plate 5
 M-NCPPC
 Riverdale, Prince George's County, MD
 North elevation.
 Source: Ball, Edwin F. *Blueprints for the Maryland-National Capitol Park and Planning Commission, Riverdale, MD. 1965.*

PG:68-101

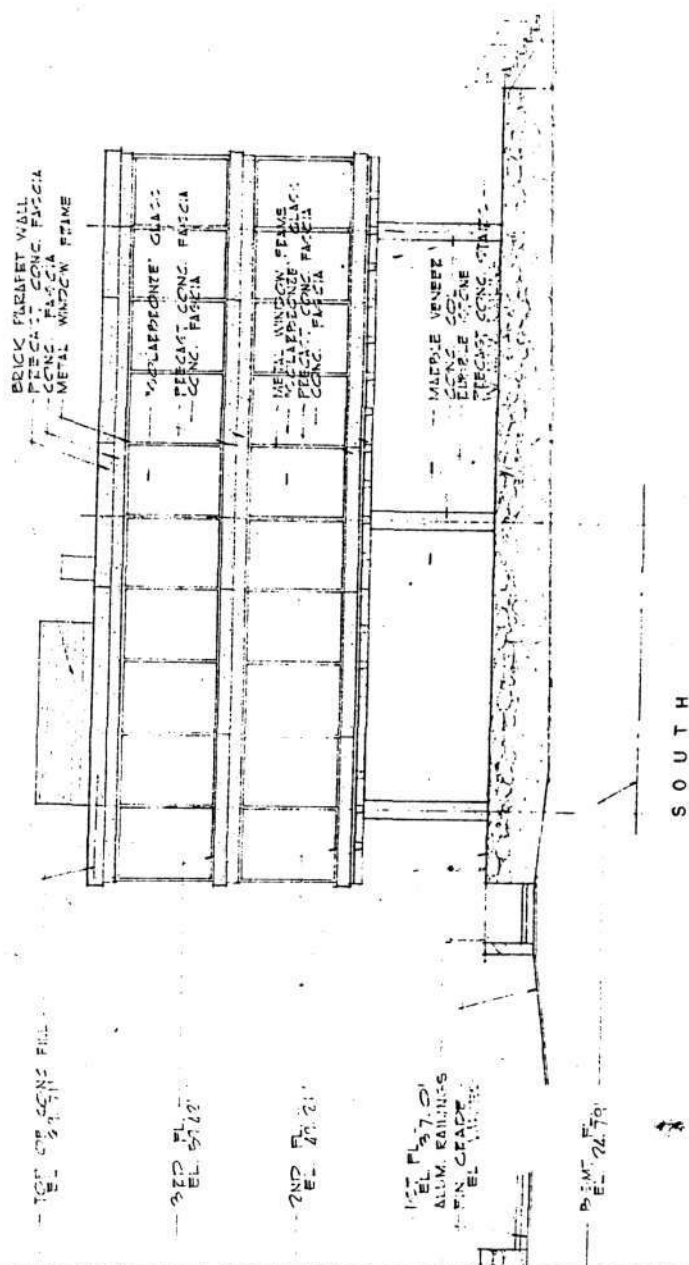
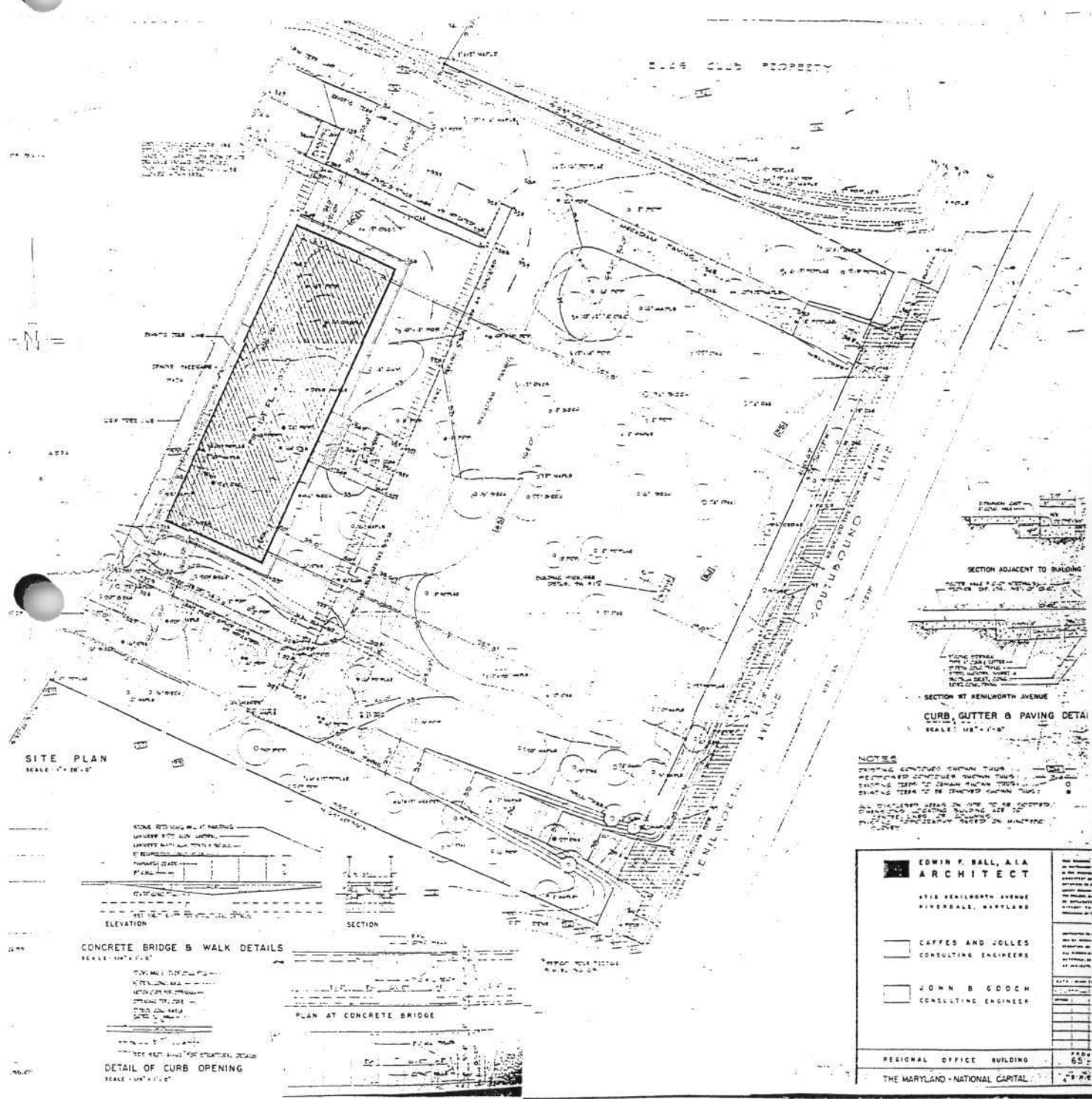


Plate 7
 M-NCPPC
 Riverdale, Prince George's County, MD
 South elevation.
 Source: Ball, Edwin F. *Blueprints for the Maryland-National Capitol Park and Planning Commission, Riverdale, MD. 1965.*

pg:68-101



PG: 68-101

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Plate 8

M-NCPPC

Riverdale, Prince George's County, MD

Site Plan.

Source: Ball, Edwin F. *Blueprints for the Maryland-National Capitol Park and Planning Commission, Riverdale, MD.* 1965.

Plate 7
M-NCPPC

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Riverdale, Prince George's County, MD
Hearing Room, with original furnishings.
Source: Collection of Eve Nolan (Edwin
Ball's daughter). 1967.

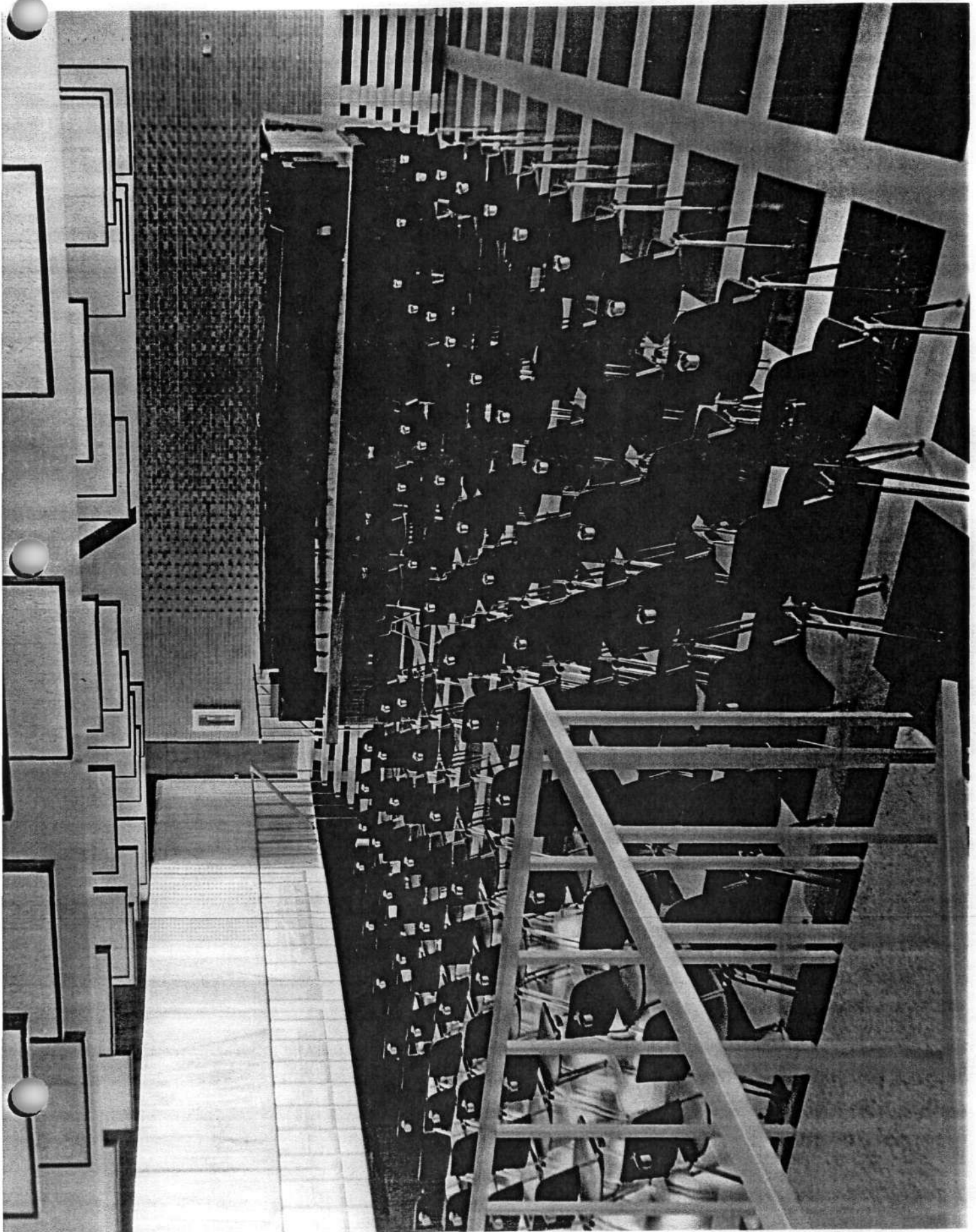


Plate 10
M-NCPPC

PG:68-101

Riverdale, Prince George's County, MD
Administrative office.

Source: Collection of Eve Nolan (Edwin
Ball's daughter), 1967.

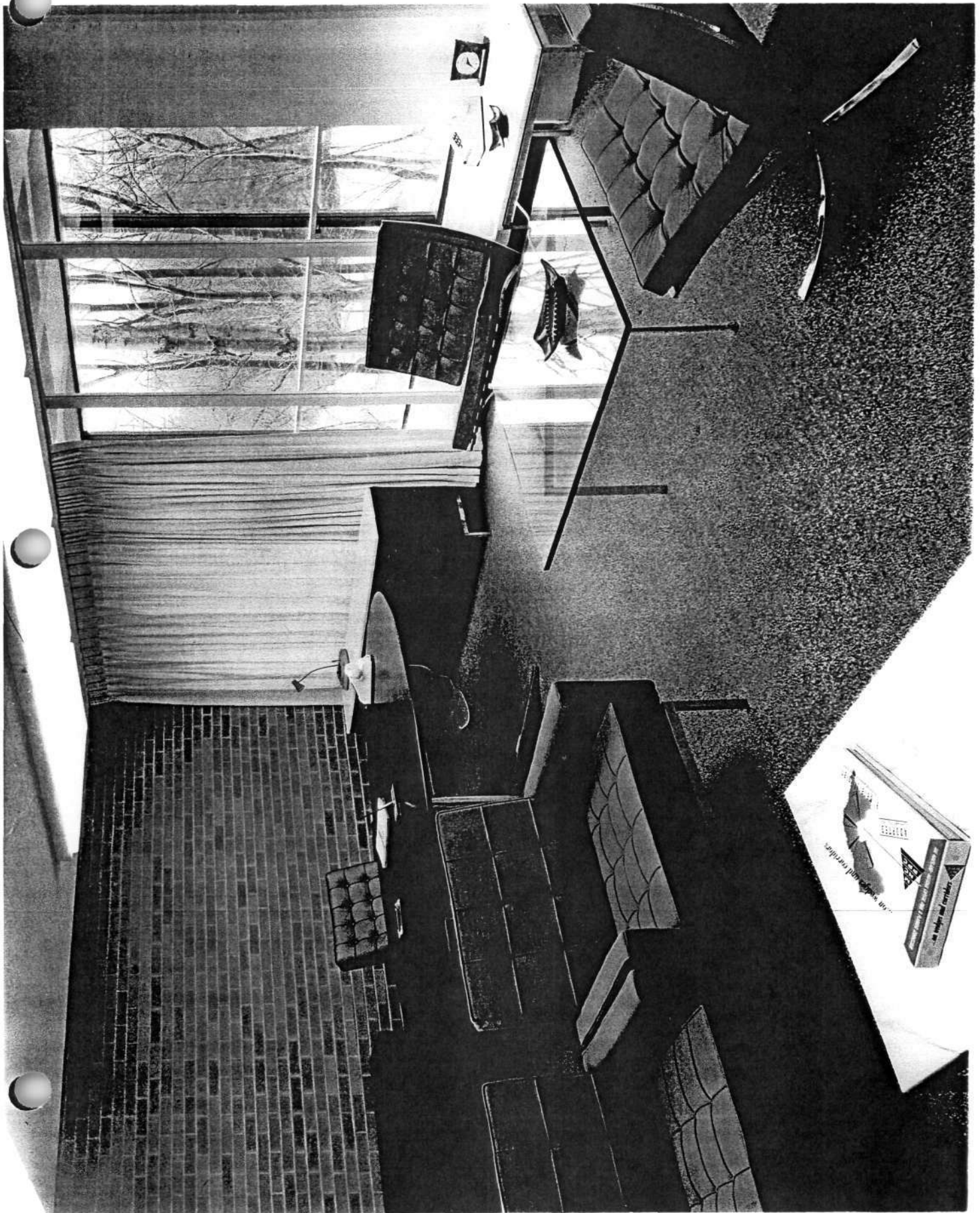


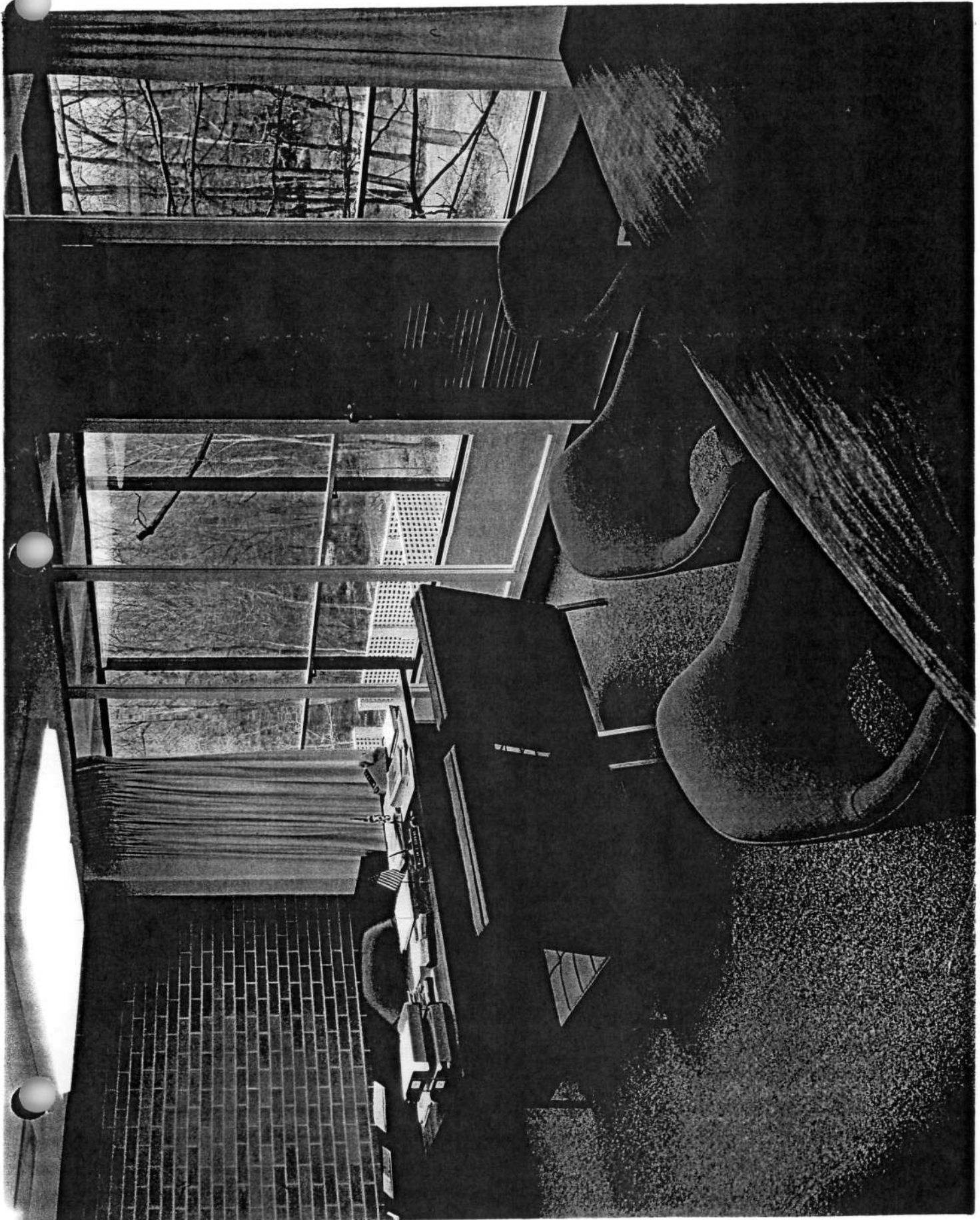
Plate 11

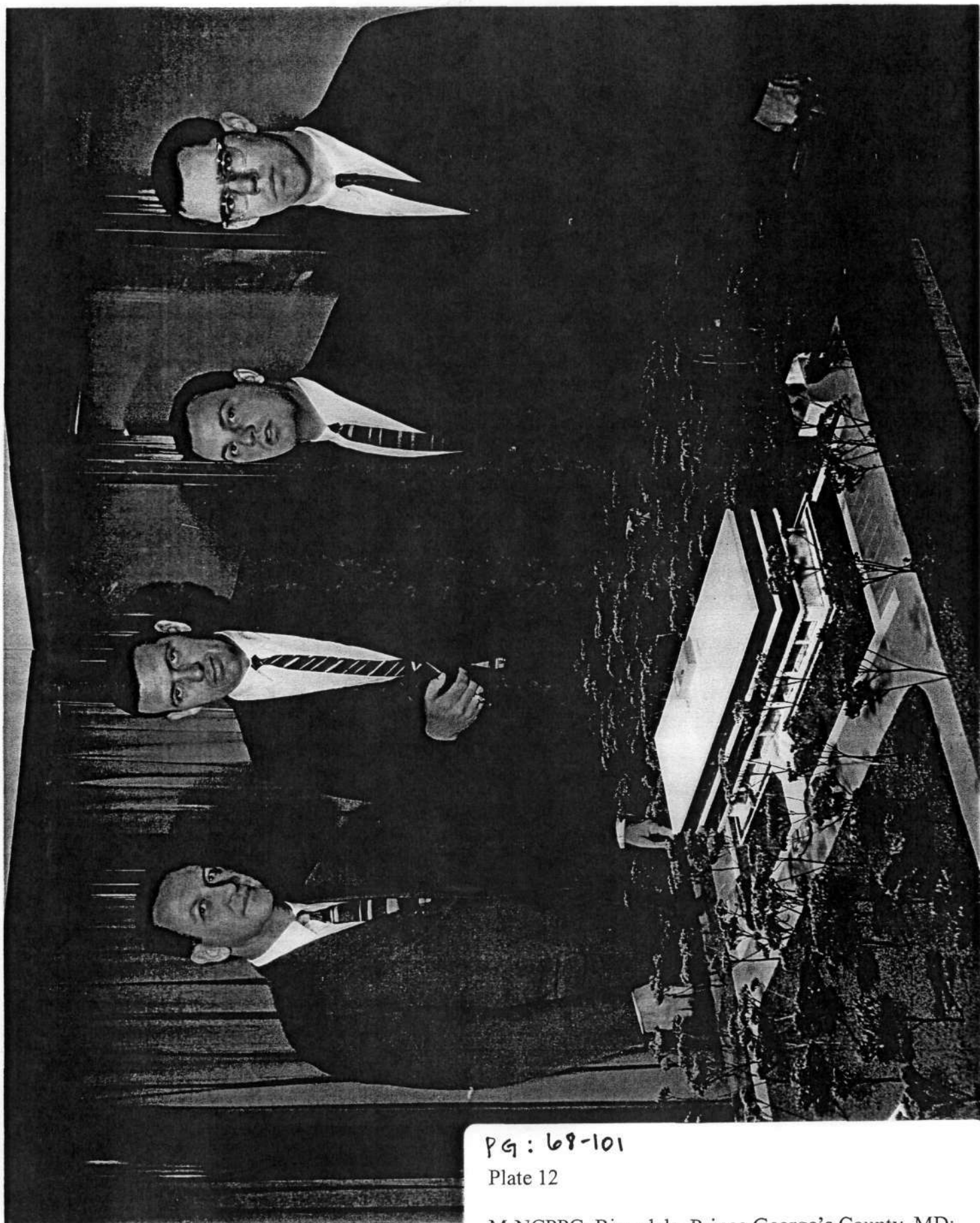
M-NCPPC

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Riverdale, Prince George's County, MD
Administrative office.

Source: Collection of Eve Nolan (Edwin
Ball's daughter), 1967.

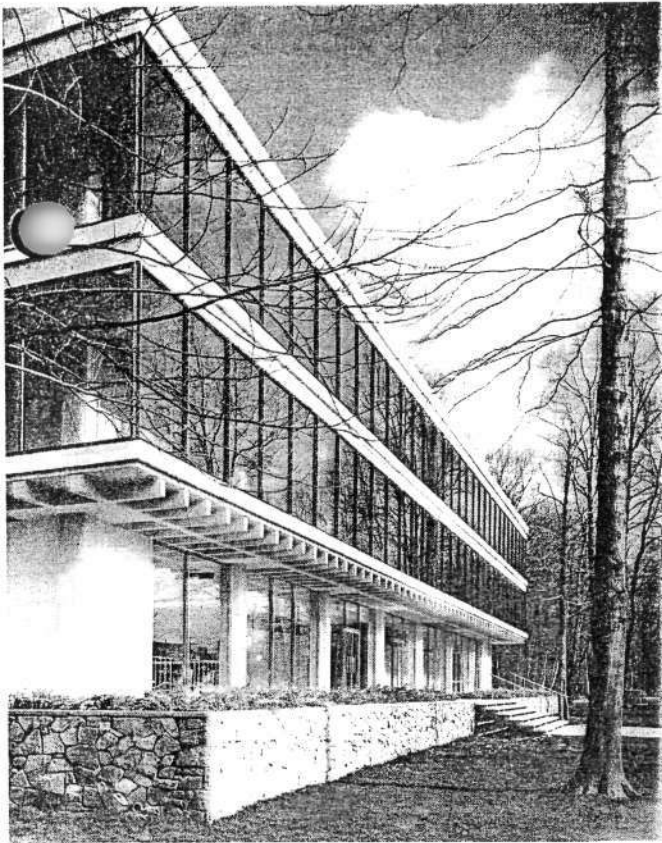




PG: 68-101

Plate 12

M-NCPPC; Riverdale, Prince George's County, MD; Edwin Ball (far left) and John Corkhill (far right) with model of M-NCPPC building. Source: Collection of Eve Nolan (Edwin Ball's daughter), 1967.



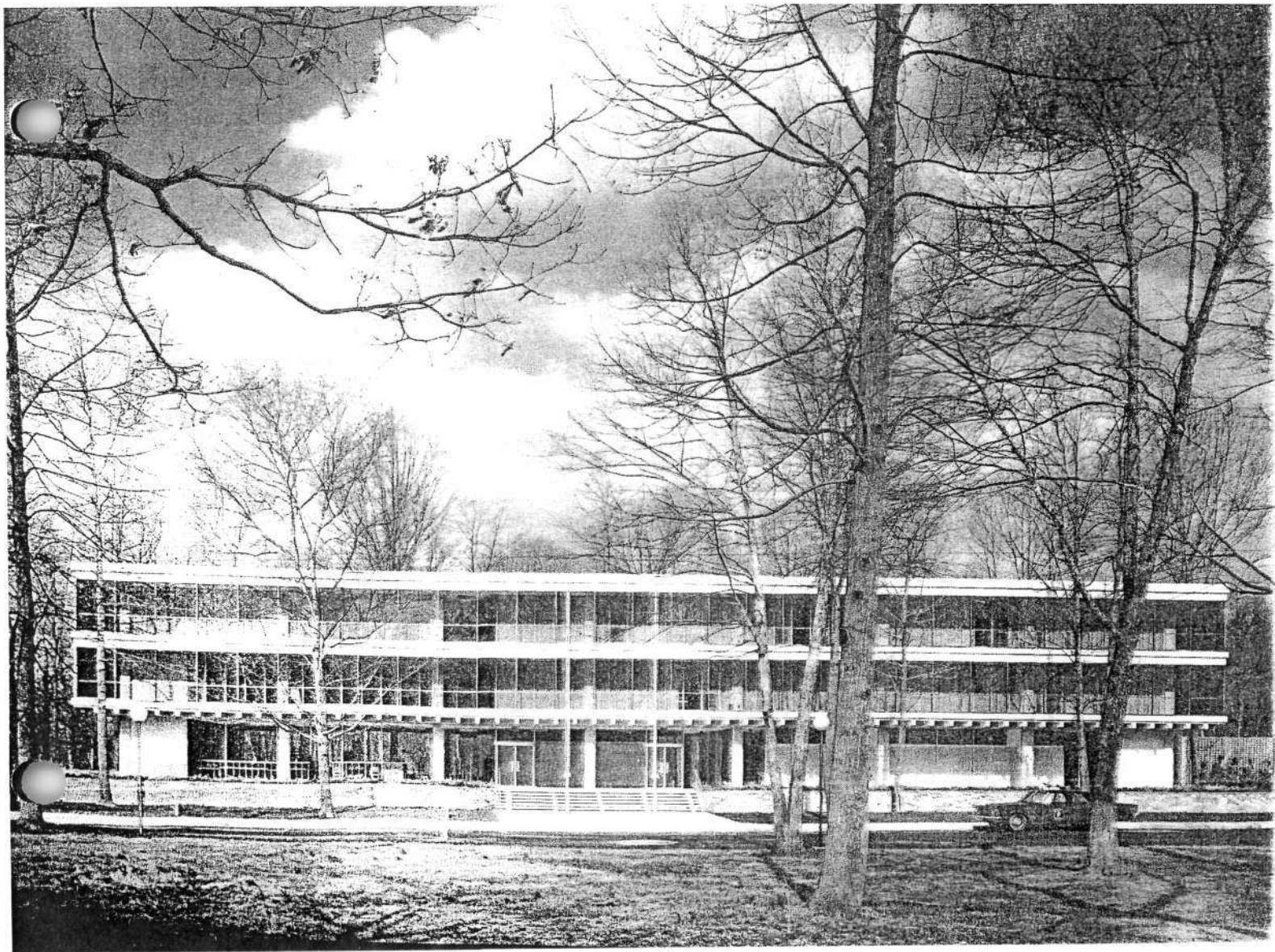
Albert S. Borland—Photographer

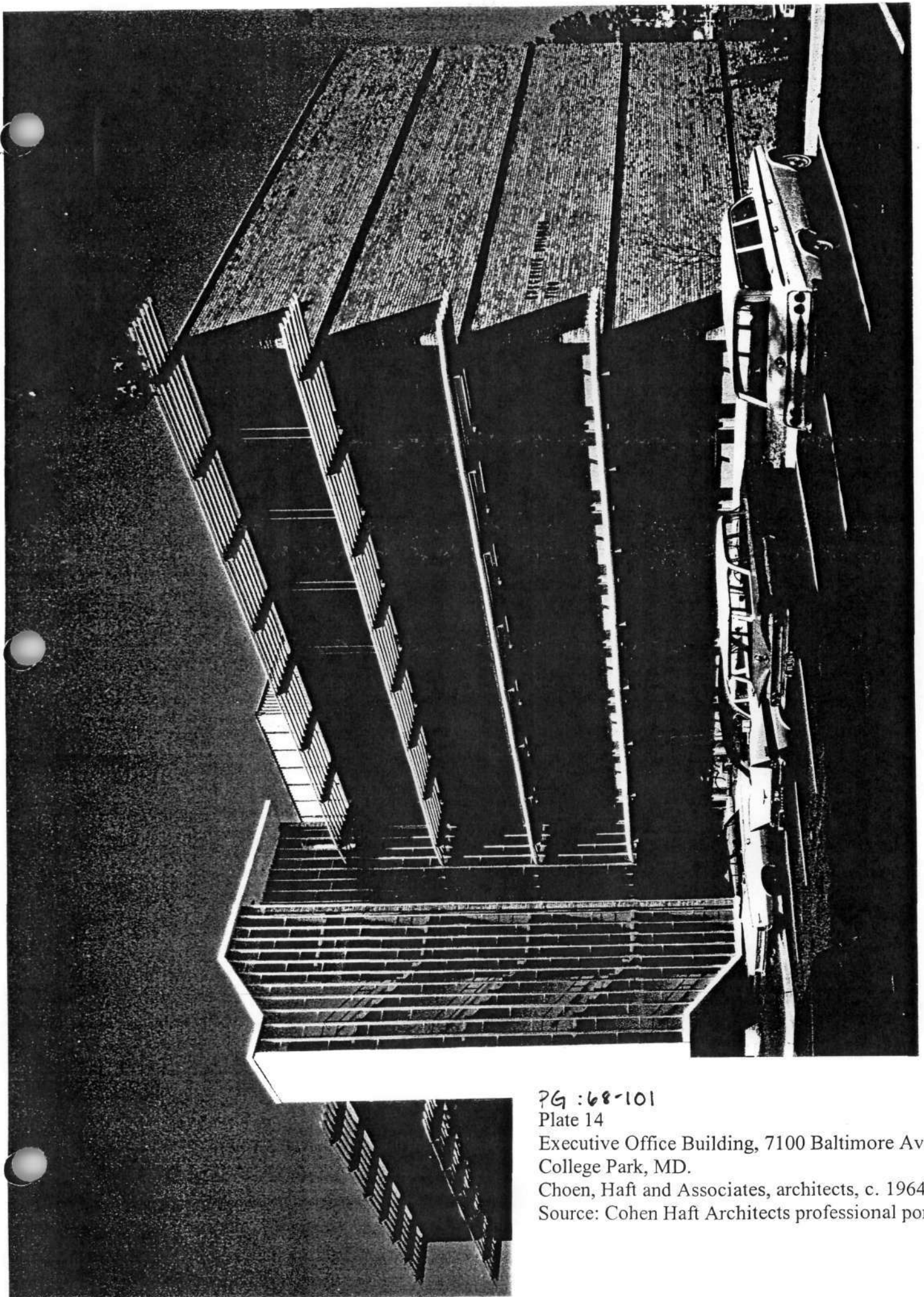
Plate 13

P6:68-101

M-NCPPC, Riverdale, Prince George's County, MD, M-NCPPC building featured in *Potomac Valley Architect* (front façade). Source: *Potomac Valley Architect*, (March/April 1967).

Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Prince George's County Regional Office Building, Riverdale, Maryland—"A monumental building in an undisturbed natural setting."





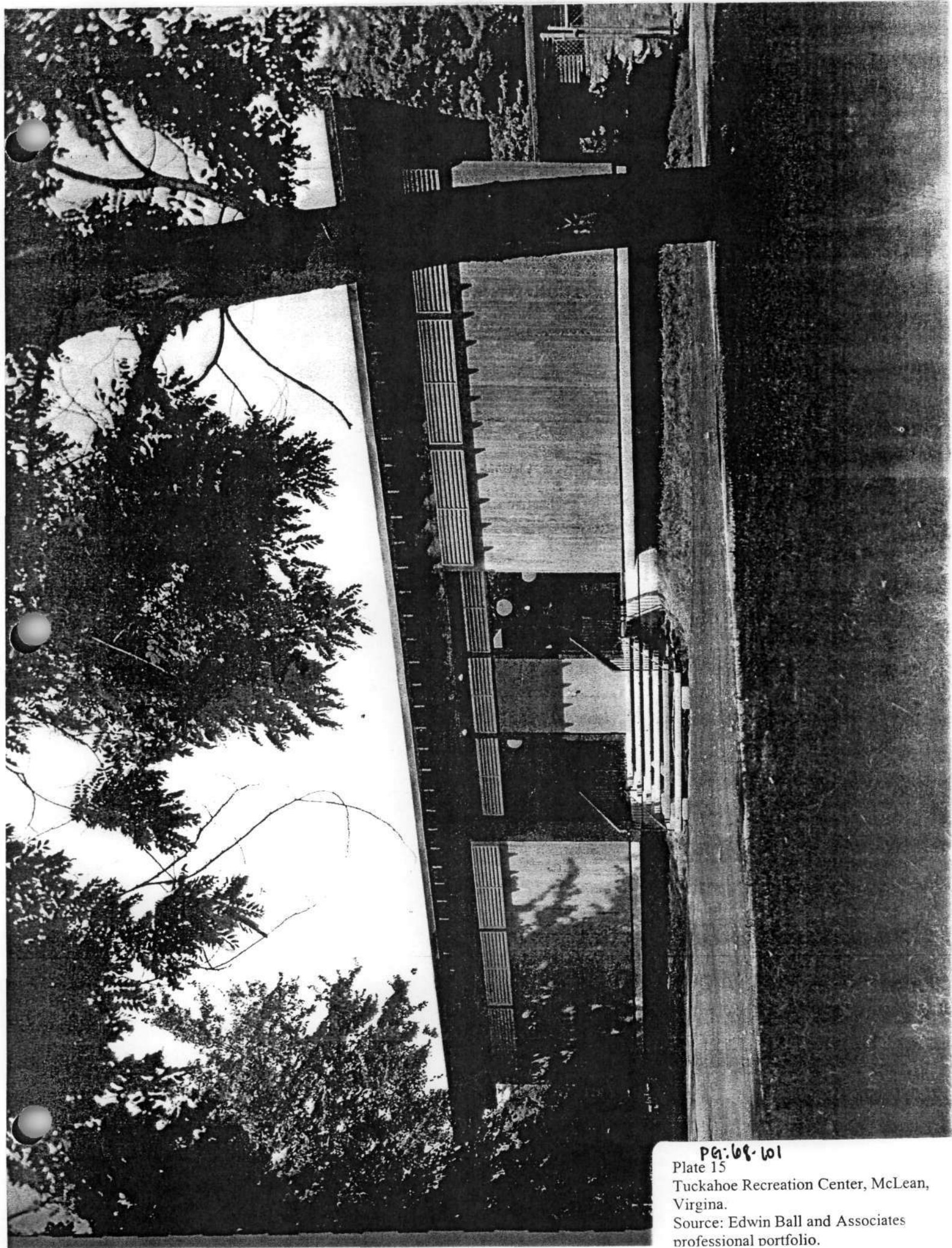
PG :68-101

Plate 14

Executive Office Building, 7100 Baltimore Avenue
College Park, MD.

Choen, Haft and Associates, architects, c. 1964

Source: Cohen Haft Architects professional portfolio.



Pg: 68-101

Plate 15

Tuckahoe Recreation Center, McLean,
Virginia.

Source: Edwin Ball and Associates
professional portfolio.



PG :68-101

Plate 16

Volkswagen Administrative Offices and Warehouse,
9300 George Palmer Highway, Landover, MD
Leon Safrata with Mills, Petticord, and Mills,
Architects, 1965

Source: Prints and Photographs Division, Library of
Congress



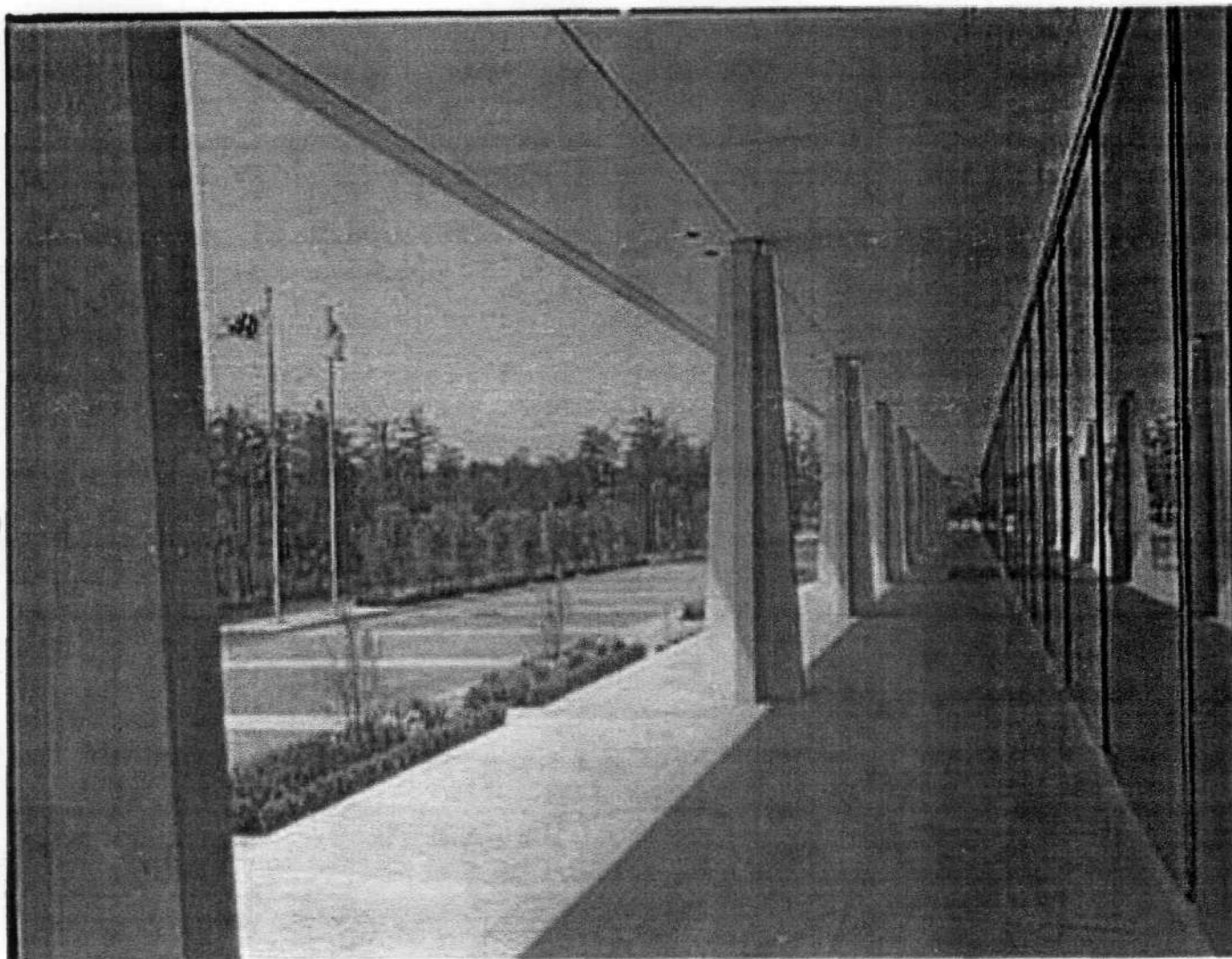
PG: 68-101

Plate 17

Volkswagen Administrative Offices and Warehouse,
Main stairwell

9300 George Palmer Highway, Landover, MD
Leon Safrata with Mills, Petticord, and Mills,
Architects, 1965

Source: Prints and Photographs Division, Library of
Congress



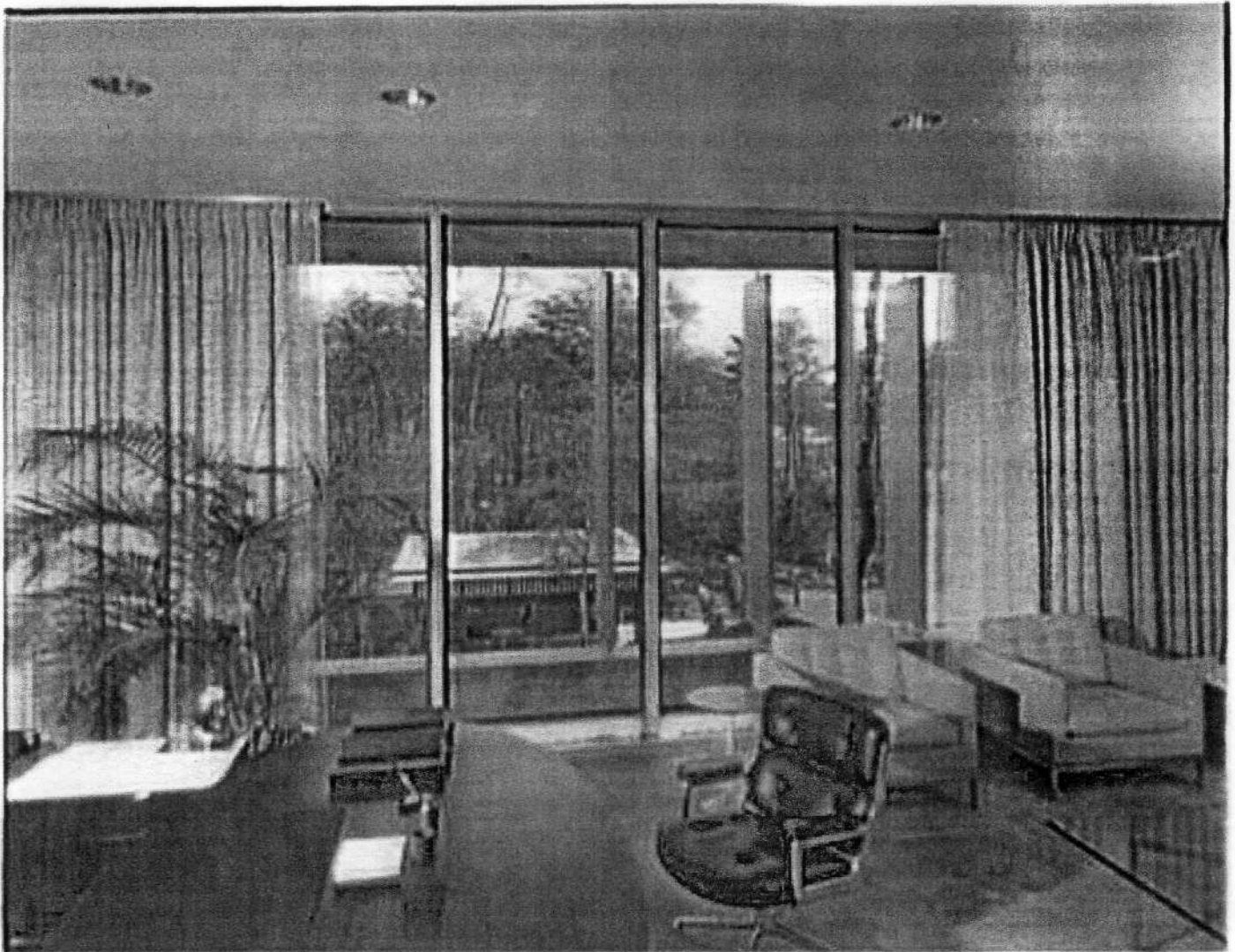
PG: 68-101

Plate 18

Volkswagen Administrative Offices and Warehouse,
Exterior Corridor

9300 George Palmer Highway, Landover, MD
Leon Safrata with Mills, Petticord, and Mills,
Architects, 1965

Source: Prints and Photographs Division, Library of
Congress



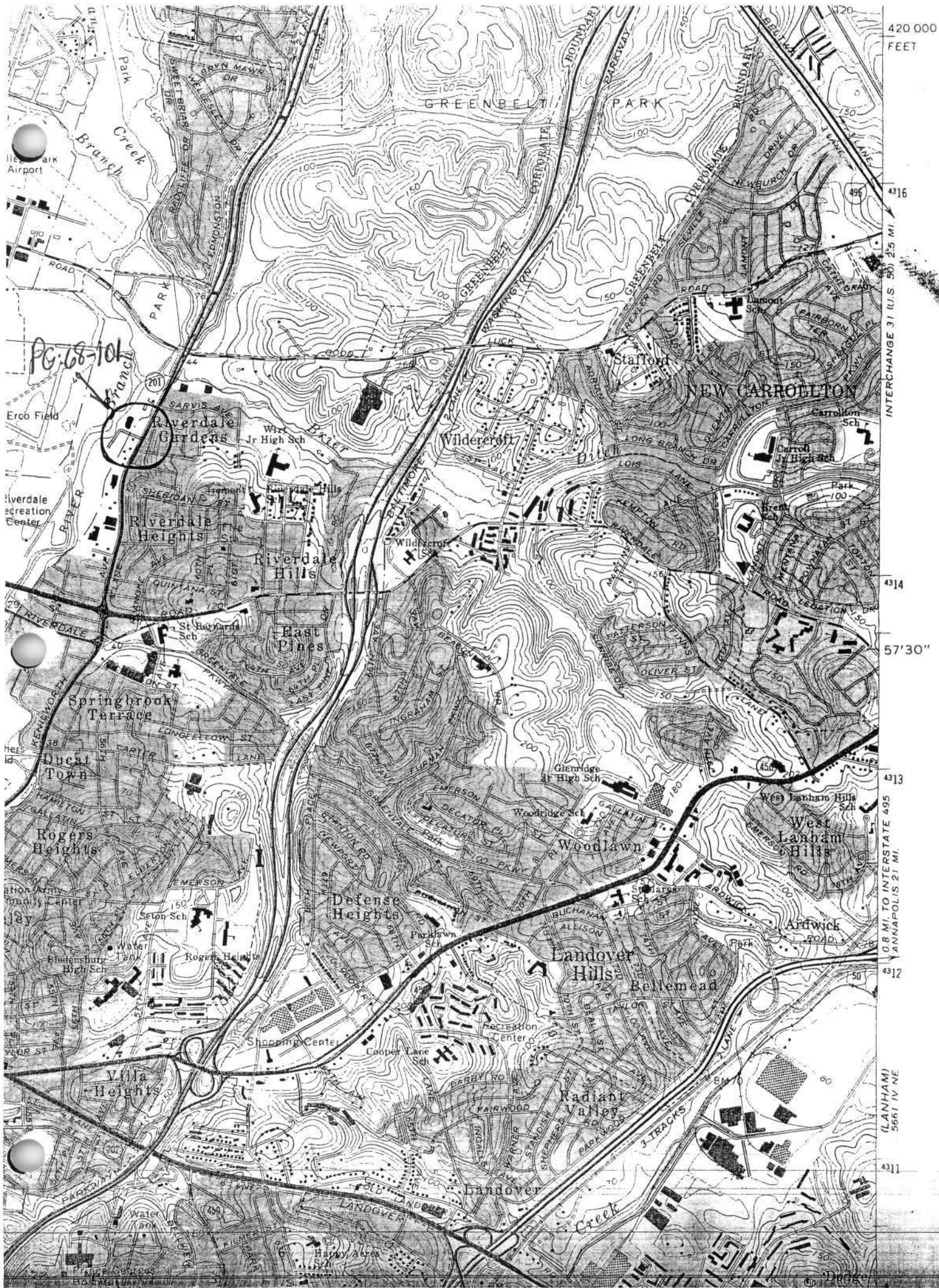
PA: 68-101

Plate 19

Volkswagen Administrative Offices and Warehouse,
Office Space

9300 George Palmer Highway, Landover, MD
Leon Safrata with Mills, Petticord, and Mills,
Architects, 1965

Source: Prints and Photographs Division, Library of
Congress



420 000
FEET

4316

INTERCHANGE 31 (U.S. 50) 2.5 MI.

4314

57°30"

4313

0.8 MI. TO INTERSTATE 495
ANNAPOLIS 21 MI.

4312

(LANHAM)
5661 IV NE

4311

Dodge

PG: 68-101

~~Highway Map~~

M-NCPPC

Riverdale, Prince George's County, MD

USGS Washington East, 1971

1:24,000



M-NCPPC

6600 Kenilworth Avenue

Riverdale, MD 20727

Prince George's County, MD

PG:68-101

Isabelle Gournay

December 2002

Maryland Historic Trust

Front facade (taken from Southeast corner)

#1



M-NCPPC

PG: 68-101

6600 Kenilworth Avenue

Riverdale, MD 20727

Prince George's County, MD

Isabelle Gournay

December 2002

Maryland Historic Trust

Southeast corner (showing rubble stone planter,
marble panels, solar bronze glass, and
waffle slab)

#2



M- NCPPC

PG 68-101

6600 Kenilworth Avenue

Riverdale, MD 20727

Prince George's County, MD

Isabelle Gournay

December 2002

Maryland Historic Trust

Front facade (from Kenilworth Avenue)

#3



M-NCPPC

PG: 68-101

6600 Kenilworth Avenue

Riverdale, MD 20782

Prince George's County, MD

Isabelle Gournay

December 2002

Maryland Historic Trust

Outbuilding housing HVAC and garbage.

#4



M-NCPPC

6600 Kenilworth Avenue

Riverdale, MD 20727

Prince George's County, MD

PG: 68-101

Isabelle Gournay

December 2002

Maryland Historic Trust

Entrance on the west (rear) facade

#5



M-NCPPC

6600 Kenilworth Avenue

Riverdale, MD 20727

Prince Georges County, MD

Isabelle Gournay

December 2002

Maryland Historic Trust

Hearing Room.

#6

PG:68-101



M-NCPPC

6600 Kenilworth Avenue

Riverdale, MD 20727

Prince George's County, MD

PG:68-101

Isabelle Gournay

December 2002

Maryland Historic Trust

Main Lobby (first floor)

#7



M-N CPPC

PG:68-101

6600 Kenilworth Avenue

Riverdale, MD 20727

Prince Georges County, MD

Isabelle Gournay

December 2002

Maryland Historic Trust

Perimeter Corridor on the Second Floor

#8



M-NCPPC

PG: 68-101

6600 Kenilworth Avenue

Riverdale, MD 20727

Prince George's County, MD

Isabelle Gournay

December 2002

Main Stairwell (showing concrete risers and
aluminum railing)

#9